| Model de examen la balcul diferential |
|--|
| <u>se Integral</u> |
| 1. a) Studiati convergența seriei $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(n+3)!}{(2n+4)! \times n}$ |
| în functie de valorile parametrului x∈ (0,00). |
| in functie de valorile parametrului & ∈ (0,00). Yolutie. Fie ×n= n!(n+3)! + n∈ N*. 2n+1)! ×n n+1 + n+4 + n+4 + 0. |
| $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+3)!} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+3)!} \frac{(2n+2)!}{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n+2)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n$ |
| $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n+2)(2n+3)x}{(2n+2)(2n+3)x} = \frac{1}{4x}.$ |
| Conform Chiteriului raportului pentru serii cu |
| termeni strict positivi owen: |
| bonform Chiteriului raportului pentru serii cu termeni strict pozitivi sevem: 1) Dacă $\frac{1}{4x} \leq 1$ (i.e. $x \in (\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)$), seria este |
| |
| convergentà. 2) Daca $\frac{1}{4x} > 1$ (i.e. $x \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$), seria este diver- |
| genta. |
| 3) Doca $\frac{1}{4x} = 1$ (i.e. $x = \frac{1}{4}$), Britariel raportului mu decide. |

Daca
$$x = \frac{4}{4}$$
, revia devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(n+3)!}{(2n+1)!(\frac{4}{4})^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(n+3)! \cdot 4^n}{(2n+1)!}$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} n\left(\frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}}-1\right) = \lim_{m\to\infty} n\left(\frac{(2m+2)(2m+3)}{4(m+1)(m+4)}-1\right) =$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} m \left(\frac{4m^2 + 10m + 6}{4(m^2 + 5m + 4)} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} m \cdot \frac{4n^2 + 10n + 6 - 4n^2 - 20n - 16}{4n^2 + 20n + 16} =$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{-10n^2 - 10n}{4n^2 + 20n + 16} = -\frac{10l^2}{4} = -\frac{5}{2} < 1.$$

Bonform Chiteriului Raabe-Duhamel, seria ∑ n!(n+3)! 4ⁿ este divergenta. n=1

Am strinut: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!(n+3)!}{(2n+1)!} \times \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x \in (\frac{1}{4}, +\infty)}{\text{divergenter, daca}}$

XE (0, 4). []

b) Fie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ so functie continuă și neconstantă cu proprietatea că f(x+1) = f(x) pentru soice $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Itratați că funcția $g: (0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = f(\frac{1}{x})$, este continuă, dar mu este uniferm continuă.

Soluție. Fie $a \in (0,1)$ și $(x_n)_n \subset (0,1)$ a. \bar{x} .

lim $x_n = a$. Itanci $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{1}{a}$.

lim $g(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(\frac{1}{x_n}) = f(\frac{1}{a}) = g(a) \Rightarrow$ ficontinuă

 \Rightarrow g continuà în a. Cham a \in (0,1) a fost ales arbitrar rezultà cà g este continuà pe (0,1).

f nuconstantà => $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ a.î. $f(x) \neq f(y)$. \(\) \(\pm \) \(\p

unde $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ este suficient de mare $(m_0 \ge m_0 \times \{ [x]_{+2}, [y]_{+2} \})$.

$$g(x_n) = f(\frac{1}{x_n}) = f(x+n) = f(x+n-1+1) =$$
 $= f(x+n-1) = f(x+n-2+1) = f(x+n-2) = ... =$
 $= f(x) + n \ge n_0.$
 $g(y_n) = f(y) + n \ge n_0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) + n \ge n_0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) + n \ge n_0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) + f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) \neq 0.$
 $f(x) = f(y) = f(y) = f(x) = f(y) = f(y)$

Solutie. Fie $D=\mathbb{R}^2$, $F:D\to\mathbb{R}$, $F(x,y,z)=5x^2+5y^2+5z^2-2xy-2xz-2yz-9.$ $<math>D=\mathbb{R}^3$ deschisa, $(1,1,1)\in D$.

1)
$$F(1,1,1) = 5+5+5-2-2-2-9=0$$
.

2)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 10x - 2y - 2z + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$
.
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 10y - 2x - 2z + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$.
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 10z - 2x - 2y + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$.

Bonform T. F. i. J U o vecinatate deschisa a lui (1,1), J V o vecinatate deschisa a lui s si J! Z: U→V (z funcția implicită) a. î.:

(a)
$$2(1,1)=1$$
.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial x}(x,y)) + (x,y) \in U,$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,Z(x,y))}{\partial E}(x,y,Z(x,y)) + (x,y) \in U.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1) = -\frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1,z(1,1))}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1,z(1,1))} =$$

$$= - \frac{10 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1}{10 \cdot 2(1,1) - 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1} = - \frac{10 - 2 - 2}{10 - 2 - 2} = -1.$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \mathcal{F}}(1,1) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathcal{F}}(1,1,2(1,1))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathcal{F}}(1,1,2(1,1))} =$$

$$= -\frac{10\cdot 1 - 2\cdot 1 - 2z(1/1)}{10\cdot 2(1/1) - 2\cdot 1 - 2\cdot 1} = -\frac{10-2-2}{7} = -1.$$

$$z(1/1) = 1$$

$$dz(1,1): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, dz(1,1)(u,v) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1)u +$$

3. a) Colculati
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
.

Shutic.
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{1+x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (\operatorname{arctg} \times) \operatorname{arctg} \times dx =$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \int_{0}^{h} (\operatorname{arctg} \times) \operatorname{arctg} \times dx = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \times}{2} \Big|_{0}^{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg}^{2}h - \operatorname{arctg}^{2}o) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2})^{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} \cdot \square$$

b) Foliand eventual function Γ dutumination
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{6} e^{-x^{2}} dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{6}$$

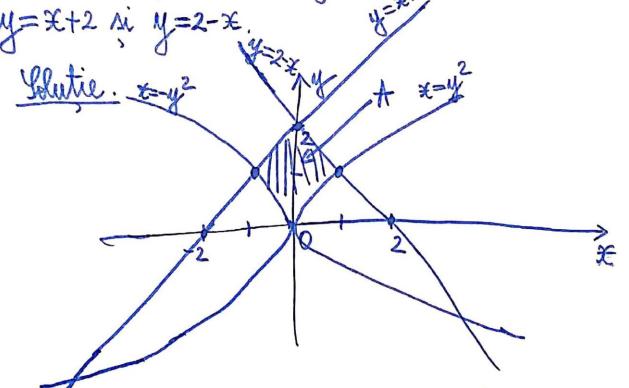
 $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(t^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{6} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{3-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt =$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{5}{2}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2}I'(\frac{1}{2}) =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}I'(1+\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}I'(\frac{5}{2}) = \frac{5}{4}I'(1+\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2}I'(\frac{3}{2}) =$$

$$=\frac{15}{8}I'(1+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{15}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2}I'(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{15}{16}\sqrt{\pi} = \frac{15\sqrt{\pi}}{16} \cdot \square$$
4. Calculați $\iint_{A} (xy+2y) dxdy$, ande A extermiltimea plană marginită de $x=y^{2}$, $x=-y^{2}$, multimea plană marginită de $x=y^{2}$, $x=-y^{2}$,

multimea plana marginità de x=y², x=-y², y=x+2 si y=2-x. Solutie. x=y² xxxy + x=y²



Determinam punctele de intersectie dintre parabola $x=-y^2$ și dreapta y=x+2 și punctele de intersecție dintre parabola $x=y^2$ și dreapta y=2-x.

$$\begin{cases} x = -y^{2} \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -y^{2} \\ y = -y^{2} + 2 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -y^{2} \\ y^{2} + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Ruzdvam ecuatia y2+y-2=0

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$
.

VI = 3.

$$Y_1 = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow X_2 = -1$$
.
 $Y_2 = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2 \Rightarrow X_2 = -4$.

$$\begin{cases} x = y^{2} \\ y = 2 - x^{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y^{2} \\ y = 2 - y^{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y^{2} \\ y^{2} + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

forem: $y_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1$.

$$M_4 = -2 \Rightarrow 4 = 4$$

13 - 4 M = -2 => 74 = 4. M = -2 => 74 12 74

Fig. $A_1 = \mathcal{L}(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | y \in [0, 1], -y^2 \leq x \leq y^2$. Fig. $Y, Y : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ Y(y) = -y^2, \ Y(y) = y^2.$ $Y, Y : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ Y(y) = -y^2, \ Y(y) = y^2.$

At multime masurabila Jordan is compactà. Fie $A_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [1,2], y-2 \leq x \leq 2-y\}$. Fie Φ , $\eta: [1,2] \to \mathbb{R}$, $\Phi(y) = y-2$, $\eta(y) = 2-y$. Φ , η continue.

Az multime masurabila Jordan și compactă.

 $A = A_1 \cup A_2$.

 $\mu(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0$.

Fie f: A > R, f(x,y) = xy+2y.

f continua.

 $\iint_{A} f(x,y) dxdy = \iint_{A} (xy + 2y) dxdy =$

= Sh (*y+2y)d*dy + Sh (*y+2y) d*dy =

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{-N^{2}}^{y^{2}} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dx + \int_{1}^{2} \left(\int_{-N^{2}}^{2-y} (xy + 2y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} y \Big|_{x=-N^{2}}^{x=y^{2}} + 2yx \Big|_{x=-N^{2}}^{x=y^{2}} \right) dy +$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} y \Big|_{x=-N^{2}}^{x=2-N} + 2yx \Big|_{x=-N^{2}}^{x=2-N} \right) dy =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 2y (y^{2} + y^{2}) dy + \int_{1}^{2} 2y (2 - y - y + 2) dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{3} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{2} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{2} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{2} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{2} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy - 4 \int_{1}^{2} y^{2} dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_{1}^{1} y^{2} dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2} y dy + 8 \int_{1}^{2}$$